

Business Cards

DR. STRINGFELLOW
WILL be found hereafter during the day at his office in Major Eaves' new building at Dr. Reedy's Drug Store, and during the night at Kennedy's Hotel, unless professionally absent.
 Punctual attention will be given to all calls.
 Nov. 12 46

DENTAL OPERATIONS.
Dr. J. T. WALKER
 WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts, that he will be found at McAfee's hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, where he may be consulted of his profession.
 N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.
 N. B.—He would earnestly ask of all persons indebted to him that they would oblige him, by a settlement of their dues, as his necessities absolutely require him to make collections.
 July 16 29-tf

DR. J. S. PRIDE,
HAYING permanently located in the
Town of Chester, tendera his Profes-
sional services to its citizens and the vicinity.
OFFICE at McAfee's Hotel.
May 23 28 tf

Dr. WM. H. BARCOCK
OFFERS his Professional services to the public. His Office may be found at the plantation of Wm. D. Chisholm, six miles east of Chester Court House, on the Landsford Road.
April 14 15-1f

E. ELLIOTT,

SKY LIGHT
DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breast
 Pins, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all tastes
ROOMS ON MAIN STREET,
 Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."
 April 16 1864

WM. ALLSTON GOURDIN,
Engraver

56 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.,
Is prepared to make liberal advances on
consignments of
Cotton, Corn, Sugar, Flour, Grain, Hay, &
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Gourdin, Matthies &
H. W. Conner, George A. Hopley, Alonzo
White, J. R. Bates.
Greenville, S. C.—Tandy Walker, Esq.

Baltimore.—Tiffany, Ward & Co.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chandler, French &
Wm. S. Townsend & Co.
Huntsville, Ala.—Cabaniss & Shepherd, J.
Demoville.
July 16

**Fruits, Confectionaries,
Groceries, &c.**

CANDIES, FRUITS,
rups (assorted); Pickles; Sugars of choice
brands; Tobacco; Candles, (admirative and
allow.)
ce; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.)

Mackerel,
No. 1 and 2, half-kits; and all varieties of
CHILDREN'S TOYS.
Together with a number of other articles
usually found in such an establishment. All
which he will sell low for cash.
WILLIAM WALKER.
July 9 28-1f

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of Chester Male Academy give notice that an election will be made, on Friday the 19th November, for a Teacher to take charge of the Academy for the ensuing year. Persons desirous of the situation, will address the undersigned.

Applicants must be competent to prepare young men for the S. C. College, or any other

lego in the U. S. States, and be of good moral
 character; of which facts testimonials must be
 furnished.
 The Teacher will receive the emoluments of
 School. The situation is considered one of
 the most favorable for the establishing of a per-
 manently prosperous and lucrative school.
 S. McALIKY
 Chairman Board Trustees

TO RENT.
HAVE a good Store Room to rent, situated near the Depot, in a business part of the town. The room is particularly adapted to the woollen and cotton business. Also, I will also rent my dwelling house and lot, for a long or short time. Write to me at the office of the Standard.

joining the store room, it desired. It was
comfortable two story house, with about 2 acres
ground attached, and a well of excellent wa-
ter. Terms low.

SAMUEL MCNINCH.

Oct. 29.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned
having owned &

Blacksmith Shop
in the Town of Chester, are prepared to execute all kinds of work in that line in the most workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms.

Mr. Rothrock, who is an experienced workman, will give his personal attention to all work.

me in the Shop, and his skill and determina-
 tion to please enables him to warrant all work
 he executed in the best manner.
 The charges will be as reasonable as pos-
 sible.

DAVID B. ROTHROCK,
 N. B. EAVES

April 21 1847

Those Indebted

The undersigned are earnestly requested
 to make settlement without delay. There
 must be had, and he will be compelled to
 give collections, as longer indulgence cannot
 be given.
 J. W. WILKES, Sr.
 Oct. 20 43 11



Farmer's Department.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

Roads.—One of the most important improvements on the farm is making good roads. As a railroad in some parts of the country develops its resources and brings all sorts of improvements to a good road to any part of the farm, adds much to the value of that part as it would to remove it nearer to the barnyard. Consider how many times you drive a team to a certain field, half a mile from your barn, always loaded one way or the other, perhaps over a hill, at least through one or more mud holes; and you may estimate somewhat the value of this improvement. You suffer inconvenience enough, in a single harvest, in the upsetting or falling off of your loaded grain, hindering work, and making all hands cross to pay for grading and smoothing half the way. Then think of the many loads of manure, which are, or should be, drawn to the field, and how much your team would be relieved, and your work facilitated by a good hard bridge over the road, instead of sinking your feet into the mud every time you have to pass it.

I might add a word about bars and gates. There is a great indication of a good farmer when a gate is a post or wall-hung gate. I must say I have a particular antipathy to the bar-hung gate. A thing you will find a few days of labor at odd spells in repairing roads through the farm, will pay ten per cent interest.

Dry Walk.—Another matter worthy your attention is a dry and clean walk to your barn, and other out buildings. You may think this a small matter, but there are few things in which the every day comfort of yourself and your family is more concerned. Look at that muddy hole by the door between the house and the barn, which is soiled a hundred times a week, through all the seasons. The house is painted, but all the buildings are in good shape, but whenever you walk about the yards, in wet weather, you meet with filth which is in constant contact with the style of the buildings and which appears all the worse for the contrast. Good taste is always consistent with buildings, pleasant rooms, good carpets, and other domestic furniture are in consideration to the walk out doors, which lead the boots with clay at every step. If you have a gravel bank or flag stone, make a plank road.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GUANO.

On four acres of land of medium soil, I applied Guano, at the rate of 375 pounds to the acre. I first applied the Guano and followed it with cultivators to mix it with the soil. Then sowed the wheat, and plowed back the guano and the wheat in the land. This was the first application I ever made with guano, which was in October, 1846. The wheat grew off beautifully and was apparent to the eye the whole winter and spring; the wheat was carefully sown and measured, and the result was 15 bushels to the acre, which was about five bushels more than the land would have made without the guano. The wheat was sown without the guano, and when the same lot was again in cultivation, no benefit was perceived from the previous application of guano.

Five acres of land were selected in a field, upon which lime had been applied in the summer of 1845, and cultivated for corn in 1846; guano was applied at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre, and ploughed in the land at eight inches; the wheat was sown upon the surface, and thoroughly raked in. The wheat was much injured by the rats (as all the wheat was in this section of the country) it was carefully and accurately measured, and the result was 18 bushels to the acre, weighing 614 lbs. per bushel. Guano was applied the following spring, with the addition of a bushel of plaster to the acre, and which was equal if not superior to any I had ever had upon any lot.

Two acres of land upon which fifty bushels of lime had been spread to each acre in the summer of 1844, and another application of fifty bushels more had been made in the summer of 1845. In the spring of the year 1846, an application of guano was applied to each acre and plowed in. The wheat did not during the spring show any advantage over that around it which had no guano upon it, and when gotten out, it did not average a half a bushel more than the wheat around it. The two acres were the richest and lightest sandy loam I could find in the field.

4th. A piece of poor land, containing about four acres, which had never had the advantage of lime or any other manure, and which was a close and cold soil, was followed up in August, 1846, and in the fall of September, 300 lbs. of guano was applied to each acre and sown in the wheat. The wheat grew off rapidly and appeared superior to any I had the following summer, but unfortunately the seed which I got from Baltimore was injured, and by good judges, it was decided that at least one third of it did not come up. I did not and could not expect a full crop; nevertheless it branched so astonishingly, it made a fine crop, making ninety-six bushels of good wheat. Clover was sown upon this lot of land and raked in, about 15 pounds to the acre; it was one of the best sets of clover I saw the following summer.

Bone-dust is another valuable manure, and

which is not used in proportion to other manures, apart from the phosphate of lime which it contains, the deagenous properties in it renders it a permanent manure. Its effects upon crops are not in proportion to the benefit imparted to the land; it is one of the best manures for the grasses, applied at the rate of 12 to 20 bushels to the acre, it renders the land much improved. I have derived great and lasting benefit by its application; not so much from the increase of crops, (although they were considerably increased,) as from the great benefit imparted to the land. The great difficulty of procuring ground bones adulterated, and the high cost of them, has caused them not to have been applied as liberally as I could have wished; consequently my experiments with them have not been as full as I could have desired. The application of bones by different modes, is now claiming the attention of good and practical farmers.

Poudrette—made from "night soil" when properly compounded, forms a good manure. My experience in this manure has been limited, yet I have applied it to corn in the hill; its effect was marked and decided; it was however not so apparent in the increase of the crop, as it was in its growth. I have derived great benefit from it upon vegetables, flowers, and consider it the best manure for gardens. The Poudrette obtained from the Lodi Manufacturing Company of New York, is decidedly the best I have ever used. There are other compound manures, such as "Salts," "Renovators," &c., made by different chemists; the manipulations themselves differing in their compounds and deprecating the use of their opponents' is a sufficient guarantee that all their "nostrums" will not answer the same purpose, and added to the additional fact that they have not improved or benefited our lands or crops, is sufficient in warranting us in recommending other and better manures.

Barn-yard and Stable manure.—This is the most valuable and prolific source from which the Farmer is by his own efforts and economy to improve his land. This manure, though not so permanent in its effects, yet applied after lime or marl, is heating and beneficial. It is the reservoir from which the farmer is by his own industry and management to draw his supplies for the improvement of his land, as well as in a measure to derive his wealth; and he should husband his resources in such a manner as to have a constant eye to the accumulation of not only all the offal from his stock, but all the decaying vegetable matter from his farm. The greatest negligence prevails among many farmers in relation to the carelessness with which they attend to their barn-yard and stable manure; the voidings from cattle, the excretion of the nutritive portion of manures, would, if saved and attended to, improve more land than what little they carry out upon them.

There is nothing which a farmer can more judiciously use than plaster, in the absorption of the voidings as well as the effect of fixing the valuable properties of manures, which are constantly escaping in the form of gases. I would then advise the liberal use of plaster in all the vegetable manures used upon the farm; it is essential in all well regulated and ventilated stables and cow sheds, in preserving the health as well as the eyes of the animals, from the noxious exhalations of the pungent if not poisonous gases which are constantly escaping from the manures. Plaster fully repays the farmer who uses it, ten fold. Much could be said upon this subject, but fearing this Essay, already too long may become tiresome, I shall conclude this subject by strenuously advising a more careful and constant eye to the accumulation and preservation of barn yard and stable manures.

In conclusion, whether you have the stiff clays or sandy loams to contend with on your farms and you desire to restore them to fertility, they must have the advantage of lime, clover, and plaster, and a regular rotation of crops. You must lend all your energies to the accumulation of manures, both animal, vegetable and mineral—you cannot expect your lands to yield you remunerating crops unless you continue to keep up its fertility by liberal applications of manure. Should your barn-yard and stables fail to afford you a sufficient supply, you should go to your marshes, woods and ditch banks, and there find the element for manure. We know the chief element of all manure being vegetable matter, and its production being necessarily slow and laborious on exhausted soils, we should take advantage of every assistant in increasing and applying it to the soil.

Hoping this Essay may be received by farmers in the spirit in which it is written, and may be the means of eliciting better information on the different manures, it is most respectfully submitted to their consideration.

Food for Horses.—OATS vs. CORN.—Messrs. Editors:—In a late number of the Cultivator I notice a letter asking for advice with regard to what kind of food may be substituted in the place of corn for horses, which inquiry I will proceed to answer. Last year being an unfavorable year for corn in all our section, our crops were shorter than they had been for years, in consequence of which, this present year I have had to resort to what I call a fall crop; nevertheless it branched so astonishingly, it made a fine crop, making ninety-six bushels of good wheat. Clover was sown upon this lot of land and raked in, about 15 pounds to the acre; it was one of the best sets of clover I saw the following summer.

corn give out. The way I manage with my oats is this: I cut them before they are full ripe, when they begin to turn yellow. I then let them cure in the field, and afterwards haul them in, and have large boxes in my lot, which I fill with them; but previous to filling, I have them cut in fine pieces, straw and heads together. You can insert this letter in your next number, for the benefit of my friend. E. B. Burke County, Ga.

Amorous Reading.

FAT BULLDOGS—BUTCHER'S YARNS.

Billy H.—was one of the most notorious butchers of truth in the abstract, that ever lived. If truth answered the purpose best, and a lie would do him a positive injury, it seemed he would tell a lie in preference to the truth, at any time and on any occasion. In this respect he was indeed an anomaly.

If Aaron told a big yarn in Billy's hearing he was certain to be beaten—Billy had always something more wonderful to relate.

Billy's neighbor Judge J., had had many a bout with him, spinning yarns, but invariably lost to come out second best, although he had an exuberant imagination, and his reputation for veracity was none of the best.

On one occasion this Judge was riding past Billy's farm, when Billy hailed him, and inquired if he didn't want to buy a quarter of fine beef, as he had just killed an elegant steer.

"Was he fat, Billy?" inquired the Judge. "O yes," answered Billy, "fat as a whale. I rather guess you would think so, if you but knew how much tallow we got out of him. Why, Judge we got three hundred and twenty to the fraction—what do you think of that?"

Now the Judge thought this to be rather a tough yarn, but Billy haled him, and inquired if he didn't want to buy a quarter of fine beef, as he had just killed an elegant steer.

"That was a pretty considerable steer, Billy," replied the Judge, "but not a patch to one I killed a few years ago. He weighed not over two thousand pounds and he turned out four hundred and ten pounds of tallow, as near as I can recollect."

Billy was taken off a back for an instant, but collecting himself, he confessed that this was the largest animal of the ox kind he had ever heard of, excepting one that he once sold in the Philadelphia market.

"This," said Billy "was the largest steer that had ever been seen within the recollection of any man. He was an elephant in proportions—something on the Masodon order. When we got him into the city," continued Billy, "his gigantic dimensions struck every eye with amazement. It was almost Christmas time and he was bought by a butcher for Christmas beef. On Christmas eve preparatory to being slaughtered, he was paraded through the streets, decorated with flowers and gay colored ribbons, and followed by an immense crowd. Well, said Billy, he was slaughtered and weighed not twenty seven hundred pounds! How much tallow do you think we got out of him?"

The Judge thought such an animal would turn out considerably more than a good deal. He however told Billy he would not hazard an opinion by guessing at the amount.

"Well," replied Billy, triumphantly, "we got from that steer four hundred and seventy five pounds of tallow, and darned every button on my old coat, if we didn't get two hundred pounds of beeswax, besides!"

The shrill note that the Judge emitted as he rode off, would have drowned the sound of a steam whistle. He let Billy have his own way over after that.

A GAME OF BRAG.

"Talk about your dandiest lines," said a Yankee to a Cockney, who was so imprudent, in the natural way of his countrymen, as to commence bragging on English Railroads, while the couple were progressing at the rate of forty miles an hour on the Birmingham railway. "Why, mister, this road is purty considerable for England, but it won't do for 'Meriky. We ride a straddle of telegraphs there, when we're in a hurry, but when we ain't we take the railroad. I was coming from Philadelphia to New York, when I see to a fellow sitting by me—who goes with owns that big garden with white palms around it."

"I don't see no white palms," said he. "I don't see nothin' else," said I, "and a mighty tall fence it is, too."

"The feller barned out a laffin—why you dandiest feller, he be, them's the telegraph poles. And sure enough, when the engineer taller stooped, I saw them poles a hundred feet apart, and we had been going so offed fast, they looked for all the world like white palms."

"At this moment the bell rang at a signal station, before the Cockney had recovered from Jonathan's last dose."

"What's that bell ringing for?" inquired the fatter of his English friend.

"We are approaching D—"

"Well, them kind of bell fixtures does for these slow cars, but we can't use them as contrivances in 'Meriky."

"Ah, why not?"

"Travel too fast—fast, fast would all to smash. We would be smacked through a village before a sound of the clapper was in the neighborhood."

"My boys! is it possible!" exclaimed the astonished Cockney.

"Fact again, by thunder! Why, I was on the York cars when them are steam whistles were first tried. May be you've heard of the terrible accident!"

"No."

"Well, sir, we were going it strong—Hurricanes were no whar—all nature seemed shakin to pieces, when several miles off, something were on the track. The whistle was let loose, and she did scream awfully but it was no manner of use, for after tumbling over a span of smart horses, and a big market wagon, I was just rising from a pond when along came the whistle holler, mixed up with some big curses, I mind to have heard the engine man rip out when he first saw the wagon. But the poor fellow was dead when his voice arrived. Fact, got the documents."

"Hextrordinary," exclaimed the horror-stricken Cockney, "and do you use whistles yet?"

"Bless your soul, no. Congress stopped 'em rite off, and now we act on the philosophic principles, that light travels an all-fired sight faster than sound, which will do perhaps for this generation. We now tell 'em we are cuming by bursting out a light that astrophysics all animal creation, and I reckon rather surprised the planetary system, at first. When it was tried at night the roosters on the road commenced crowing, and the chickens all got down from their roost, thinking it was daylight."

The cars suddenly stopped, when Jonathan having arrived at the point of his destination, looked about at the astonished Cockney, nodded his head, and taking his carpet bag under one arm and an umbrella under the other, took his leave as sober as a deacon.

A GOOD STORY.

We have heard a good story told of a young fellow, residing in one of the tobacco growing counties of Virginia, who recently made his first visit to the capital of the "Old Dominion," for the purpose of selling his crop, seeing the sights, and rubbing off the rust which his backwoods "fetting-up" had thrown upon his manners. He reached Richmond about the middle of the afternoon and was fortunate in selling his crop at an advantageous rate, and almost immediately, meeting with an old schoolmate—one who had lived in that city long enough to know its ways, he was advised to take up his lodgings at Boyden's, the crack house of the place, and thither he went, with bag and baggage. Just before dinner his city friend called upon him, and found him comfortably located in a room just at the head of the first stairs. It was near dinner time.

"Suppose we take something to start an appetite," said the chap who had just come down.

"Agreed," rejoined the city friend, "a glass of wine and bitters for me."

"Let's go down to the bar and get it; dinner is almost ready," continued the tobacco grower.

"We might as well have it up here, was the rejoinder."

"Talk enough, but how are we to call for it?"

"Ring that bell there."

"What bell?"

"Full that rope hanging there."

The young fellow laid hold of the rope and gave it a jerk, and just at that moment the gong sounded for dinner. Never had he heard such a sound before, and the rumbling crash came upon his ear with a report that stunned him. He staggered back from the rope, raised both hands with horror, and exclaimed:

"Great Jerusalem, what a smash! I've broken every piece of crockery in the house! There ain't a whole dish left! You must stick by me, old fellow, addressing his friend—don't leave me in this scrape, for my whole crop won't half pay the breakage. What did you tell me to touch that cursed rope for!"

But before our friend, who was bursting with laughter, could answer, a servant entered the room with:

"Did you ring the bell, sir?"

"Bell! no, no; blast your bell—I never touched a bell in my life! What bell? I never saw your bell."

"Somebody rang the bell of this room, that's certain," continued the servant.

"No they didn't. There's nobody here over saw a bell. And then turning to his friend, he exclaimed, aside: 'Let's lie him out of it; I shan't have a cent to go home if I pay the entire damage. What do they set such rascally traps for, to take in folks from the country?'"

After a violent fit of laughter, the friend explained that it was only the gong, sounding for dinner; simple summons to "walk down to soup, got up on the Chinese plan. They was made their way to the dining room, but some time before the young tobacco grower could get over the stunning and awful effects of that gong—"It was a god-send," said he—"that the crash did not turn my hair gray on the spot."

"I wish I was a ghost, blamed if I don't, said a poor covey, the other night, as he sat soliloquizing in the cold. "They goes where they please, tell free, they don't owe nobody nothing, and that's comfort. Who ever heard tell of a man who had a bill against a ghost? Nobody. They never buy hats and wittles, nor liquor, nor has to saw wood, nor run arnents as I do. Their shirts never gets dirty, nor their trousers get at the knees, as I ever hear tell of. Ghosts is the only independent people I know of. Frailly wish I was one."

CHESTER DISTRICT BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Town Council.

DAVID PINCHBACK, *Intendant.*
WARDEN:
W. T. Robeson, T. J. Donohue,
John McKee, Jr., A. H. Davis,
E. Elliott, Clerk.
WM. WALKER, Marshal.

MARTINOS.—First Saturday in every month, at candlelight.
John Donohue, Jr., Sheriff.
John Roberson, Clerk of Court.
Peter Wylie, Ordinary.
Jas. A. Thomas, Tax Collector.
James Humphill, Comm'r. in Equity.
John Charles, Coroner.
James Graham, Excheator.

District Officers.

J. A. Williamson, James B. Magill,
Moses McKewen, David Jamieson,
John G. B. Gill, James A. Lewis,
Richard H. Fudge, J. C. Knapstick,
John Davis, Abraham Gibson,
John Ferguson, James S. Turner.

Magistrates.

J. A. Williamson, James B. Magill,
Moses McKewen, David Jamieson,
John G. B. Gill, James A. Lewis,
Richard H. Fudge, J. C. Knapstick,
John Davis, Abraham Gibson,
John Ferguson, James S. Turner.

Commissioners of Roads.

EASTERN BOARD.
DANIEL G. STINSON, Chairman.
Wm. E. Kelley, D. H. Stephenson,
Cornelius Caldwell, Robert Douglas,
Cuthbert Harrison, James Atkinson,
J. G. Bookstiner, Ralph McFadden,
C. Caldwell, Secretary.

W. E. Kelley, Treasurer.
MEETINGS.—Second Monday in March and June, and last Monday in October, at Rich Hill. Joint meeting with Western Board, first Monday in January, at Chester C. H.

WESTERN BOARD.

DR. ELL CORNWELL, Chairman.
Coleman Crosby, Richard Woods,
Simon Manning, John Cornwell,
Richard H. Fudge, John A. Hafter,
Ezekiel Sanders, Robert S. Hope.

Moses S. Harlin.
COLEMAN CROSBY, Sec'y and Treas'r.
MEETINGS.—Second Monday in March, June, and November, at Chester C. H. Joint meeting with Eastern Board, first Monday in January, at Chester C. H.

Commissioners of Poor.

HENRY HARDIN, Chairman.
Jas S. Turner, Robert Wylie,
Jas G. Lowry, W. Perry Gill.

MEETINGS.—Last Saturday in every month, at the Board House.

Commissioners of Free Schools.

JOHN ROSEBOROUGH, Chairman.
Wm. D. Henry, James Dorman,
Richard H. Fudge, C. G. Robinson,
Chapman T. Smith, Nicholas Colvin,
Wm. D. Henry, Sec'y and Treas'r.

MEETINGS.—Fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.

REGULATIONS.—Each Teacher is required to keep a book, and enter correctly therein the number of days that each scholar attends his school. The scholars year consists of 240 days.

A Teacher, on presenting his claim to the Board, shall produce certificate, signed by at least two respectable citizens, residing in the vicinity of the School, that he has faithfully discharged his duty as a Teacher, and that the scholars are forth in his account are proper recipients of the Free School Fund.

The Chairman and Secretary have power to issue checks on the Treasurer, and pay Teachers, who present their claims in due form, when the school has been reported and looked by the Board.

Commissioners of Public Buildings.

JOHN ROSEBOROUGH, Chairman.
Samuel McCall, Jordan McKee,
Matthew Williams, John McKee, Jr.,
Wm. D. Henry, John S. Wilson,
Wm. McDaniel, S. Alexander.

Notaries Public.
Robert B. Caldwell, C. H. Montgomery, Jr.,
James Humphill, C. D. Milton,
Jas. J. McLure, J. Y. Mills,
James McDaniel, Daniel G. Stinson.

Bank Agencies, at Chester C. H.

Bank of the State of South Carolina,
H. C. Brantley, Agent.
Planter's & Mechanic's Bank of South Carolina,
W. D. Henry, Agent.

Union Bank of South Carolina,
John A. Bradley, Agent.
Commercial Bank of Columbia, S. C.,
McLure & Harris, Agents.

Post Offices.

Names. Postmasters.
Chester, C. H., Wm. Walker.
Blackstock's, J. D. Fant.
Springwell, Elijah Cornwall.
Chesnut Grove, J. B. Lewis.

Leveville, J. B. Magill.
Landford, Robert Cherry.
Cedar Shoals, J. A. H. Gaston.
Beckhamville, Wm. Anderson.
Roxville, D. R. Stevenson.
Pedenville, David Moffatt.
Torbit's Store, Samuel McCaw.
Haleville, Charles Parrot.
Corryville, Coleman Crosby.

Bacon Rouge, J. W. Estes.
Carmel Hill, J. A. Eades.
Chalkville, Col. H. Chalk.
Tombeville, Wm. McCreight.
Wallace, J. B. Russell.

La Grange, Jacob F. Strat.
Lowryville, J. G. Lowry.

Those marked (*) are supplied with a daily mail, being on the line of the Rail Road. Those marked (†) are supplied tri-weekly by stage. The others have only a weekly mail.

PLANTERS & MECHANICS' HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the House recently occupied by Wm. A. McDonald, and which was for many years known as a Public House, is now fully prepared to accommodate.

THE best style the market will warrant, and on the most reasonable terms. His house is in the business part of the town, large and commodious, and supplied with experienced and attentive servants.

His Stables are well arranged and under the care of experienced Hostlers.

DROVERS can be accommodated with convenience, and with every thing necessary for their species, on reasonable terms.

HENRY LETSON.
Jan. 7 1852.

H. FABIAN, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.

RESPECTFULLY informing the citizens of Chester and vicinity that he has opened a shop in a room of the building occupied by Maj. KENNEDY as a residence, where he is prepared to execute all work in the line of

Repairing Watches and Jewelry.

The following are his scale of prices:
Cleaning Patent Lever, \$1 50
Detached Lever, \$1 to 1 25
Verge Watches, 75
Clocks, 75 to 1 00
Crystals—Fine French glasses, 37
do. Common, 25
He will undertake to repair any Watch, Clock, Jewelry, or Musical Instruments, no matter how much broken and out of order, and will warrant the work 12 months.

He is thoroughly master of his trade and will execute in the most workmanlike manner everything entrusted to him.

Satisfaction given to all persons who may favor him with a call, as the extraordinary cheapness of his articles, and all work warranted done by him alone, will entitle him to a share of public patronage and support.

Old Gold and Silver bought, and N. B.—All work done by him is warranted for twelve months.

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening at Rock Hill Depot, on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, a large and fine selection of Foreign and Domestic Goods, suitable to the Spring Trade.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety.

Hardware and Cutlery. Boots and Shoes. Hats of every variety—latest styles. BONNETS of every variety. SADDLERY and WHIPS.

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

Ready-Made Clothing, OF EVERY VARIETY.

Crockery, Iron, Nails and Casings, Guns, Drugs, &c., &c.

Also: A large stock of GROCERIES, such as Sugar and Coffee, Molasses & Cheese, Rice and Candles.

which we will sell as low as the lowest Cash and Cash only.

W. P. & H. E. BROACH.
March 24 12-1

Farnam's Hydraulic Force-Pump AND FIRE ENGINE.

THE SIMPLE ARRANGEMENT, and the great power and ease with which this Pump works, have given it a decided preference over any thing of the kind now in use in the United States, and in all places where it has been introduced, it is superseding the old mode of raising water.

The advantages are:

1st. The little difficulty in getting at the valves for repair. All that is required to repair them is a knife, screw-driver and leader, and the engine can be put in operation in ten minutes.

2d. It keeps a constant stream in motion.

3d. Water may be drawn from cisterns, wells, springs, &c., and forced to any height.

4th. It may be used in all cases for a Fire Engine, as the smallest Pump will throw water to the top of a three story building.

5th. The price is less than that of any other Pump that will perform the same amount of work.

6th. The arrangement of the whole is so simple that it is not liable to get out of order, and will keep in repair longer than any other Pump. It is better calculated for situations where mechanical skill is not readily at command, and where the most perfect and efficient machine is required. It is well suited for Factories, Mines, Paper Mills, Tanneries, Rail Roads, &c.

Iron Works and Manufacturing establishments, of all kinds, and then the best article of the kind in use, for raising water and protecting buildings against fire. For Livestock Stables, Dwelling, &c., nothing can be found to equal them. If hose be connected, water can be conveyed to Bath Rooms, Stables, and any place where water is required.

The right for the sale of this Pump in the District of Chester, has been purchased by Thomas DeGarnett, who is now prepared to supply those who may desire to have one. He has now on hand a supply, manufactured for him expressly, by G. B. Farnam of New York, and warranted to perform as recommended.

Those who may wish to see operation can be gratified at any time by calling on the subscriber.

E. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Chester District.
Centerville, May 19.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his plantation, situated in York District, one and a half miles North of the Charlotte Rail Road, 11 miles from Yorkville, 14 miles from Centerville and 4 miles from Rock Hill Depot.

The tract contains 456 acres; 156 of which are under cultivation and the balance well timbered woodland. Of the woodland about 100 acres are cypress swamps (on Stony Fork of Fishing Creek) mostly in one body, well timbered, and covered with swamp growth. The balance of the woodland is rolling upland, covered with Hickory and Post Oak, intermixed with pine.

A fair proportion of the tract is